

FIG. 2

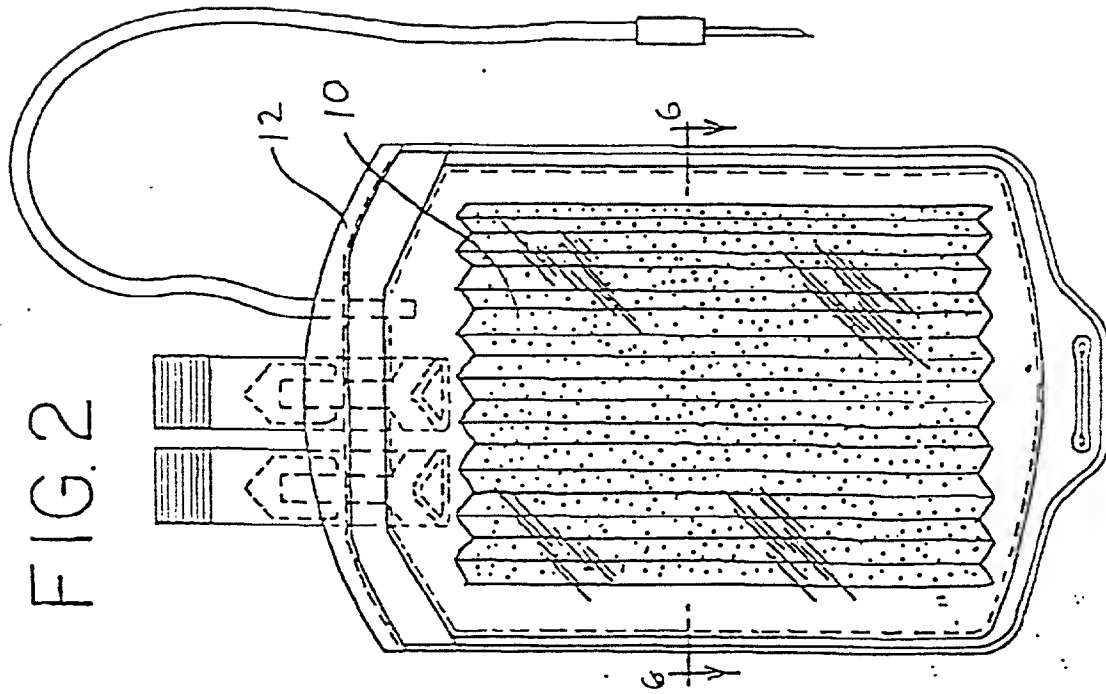


FIG. 3

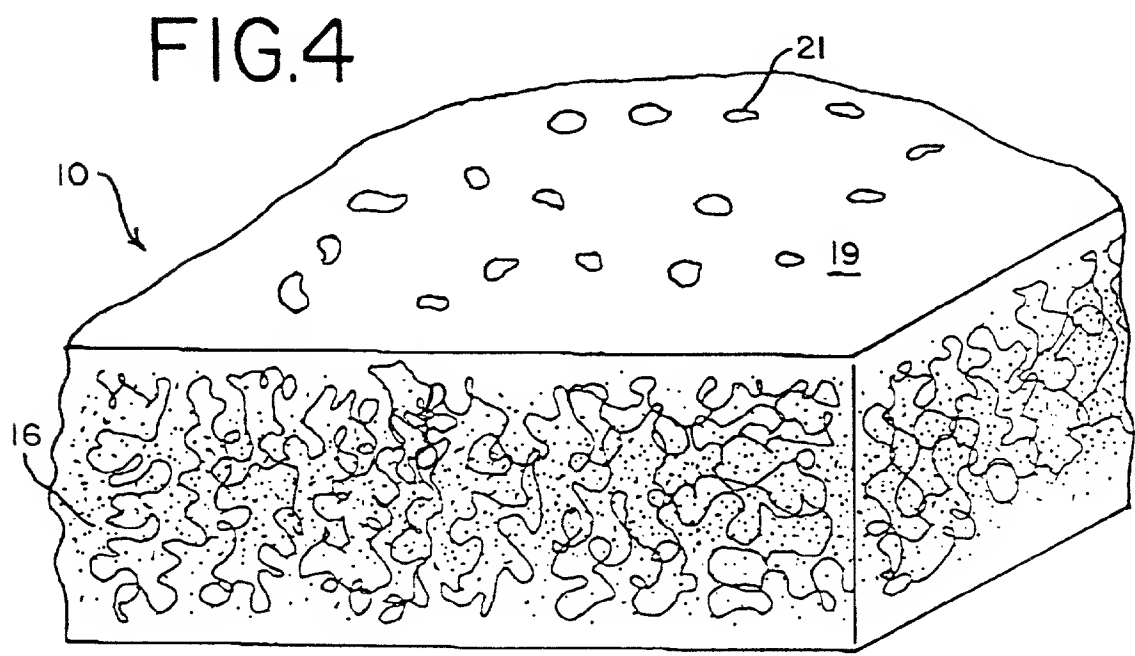
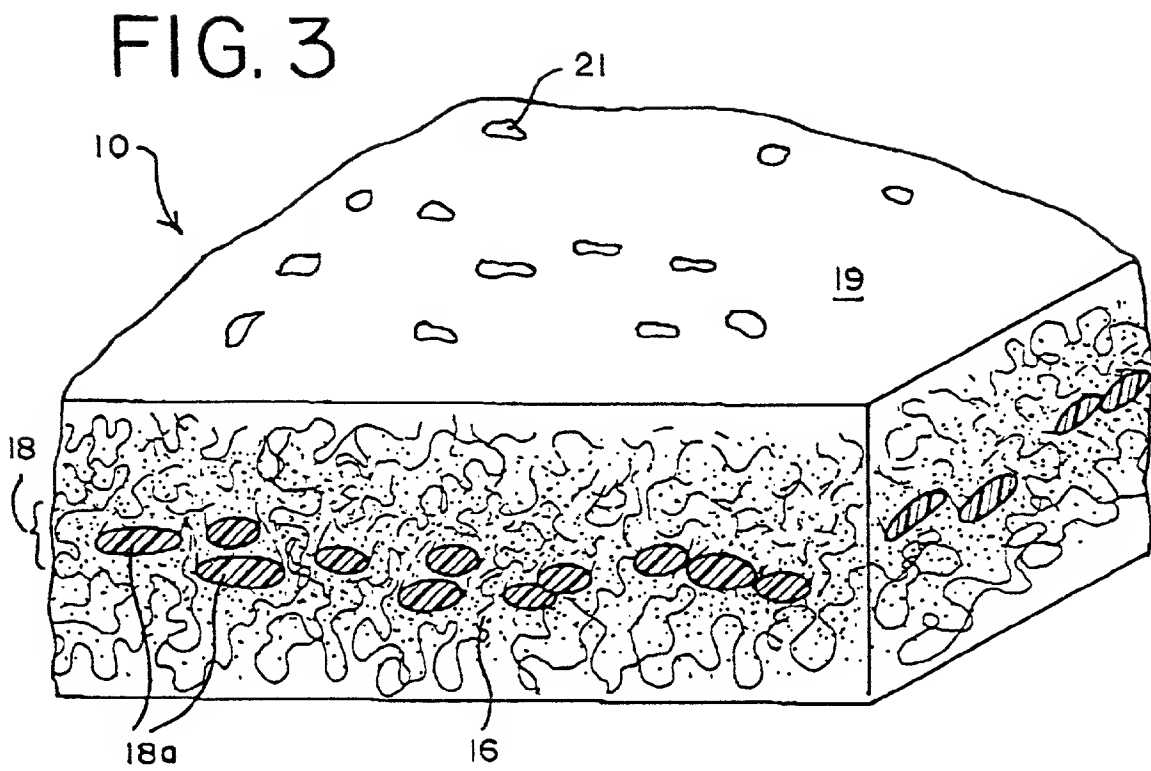


FIG. 5

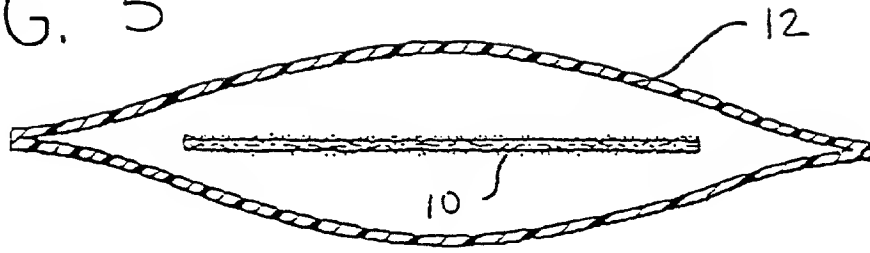


FIG. 6

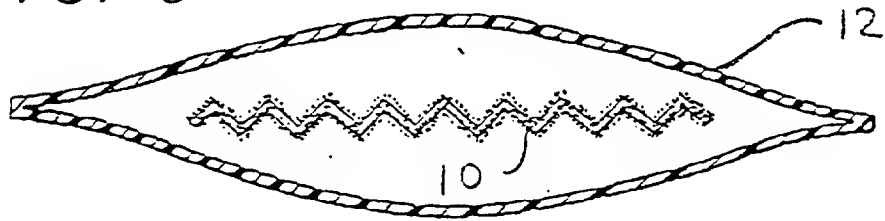


FIG. 7

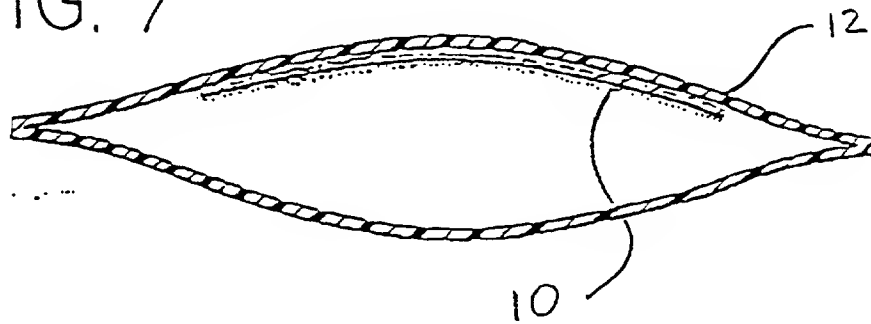


FIG. 7A

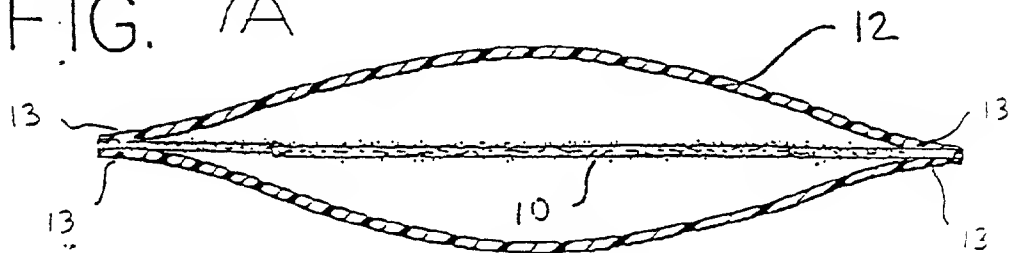


FIG. 8

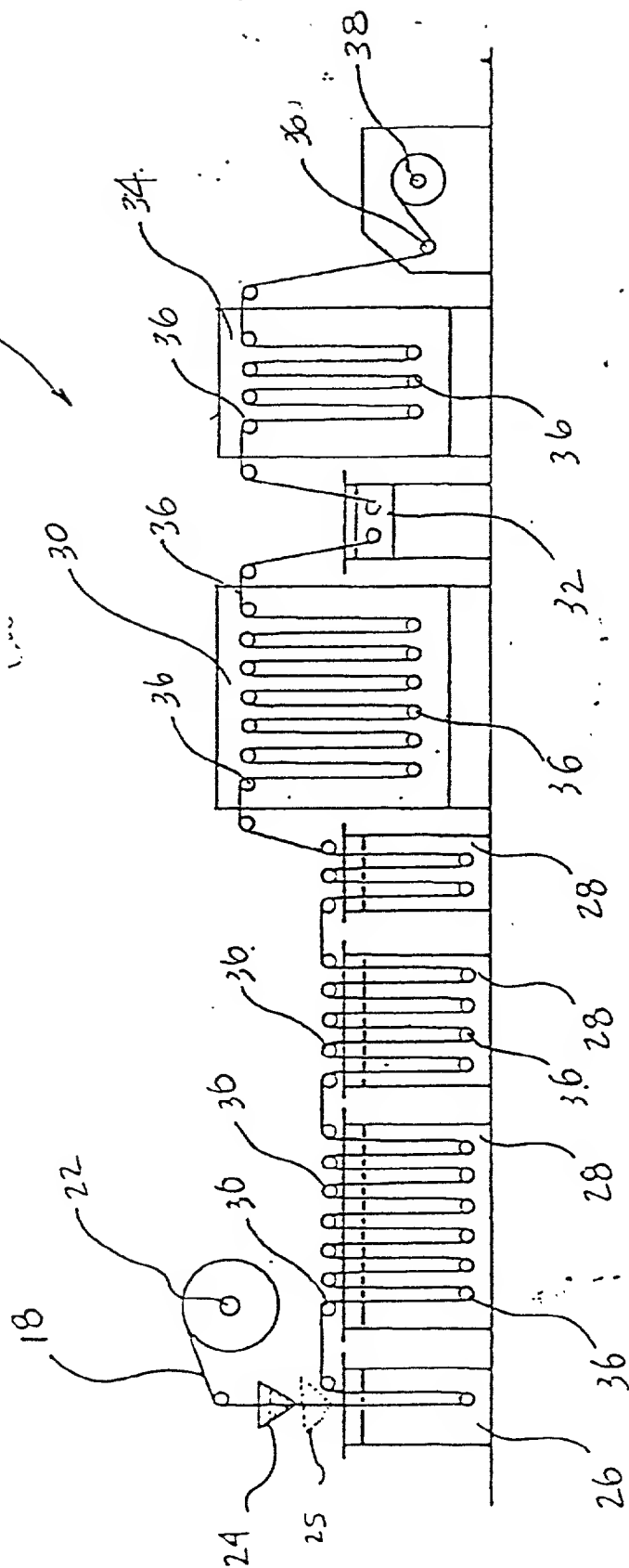


FIG. 9

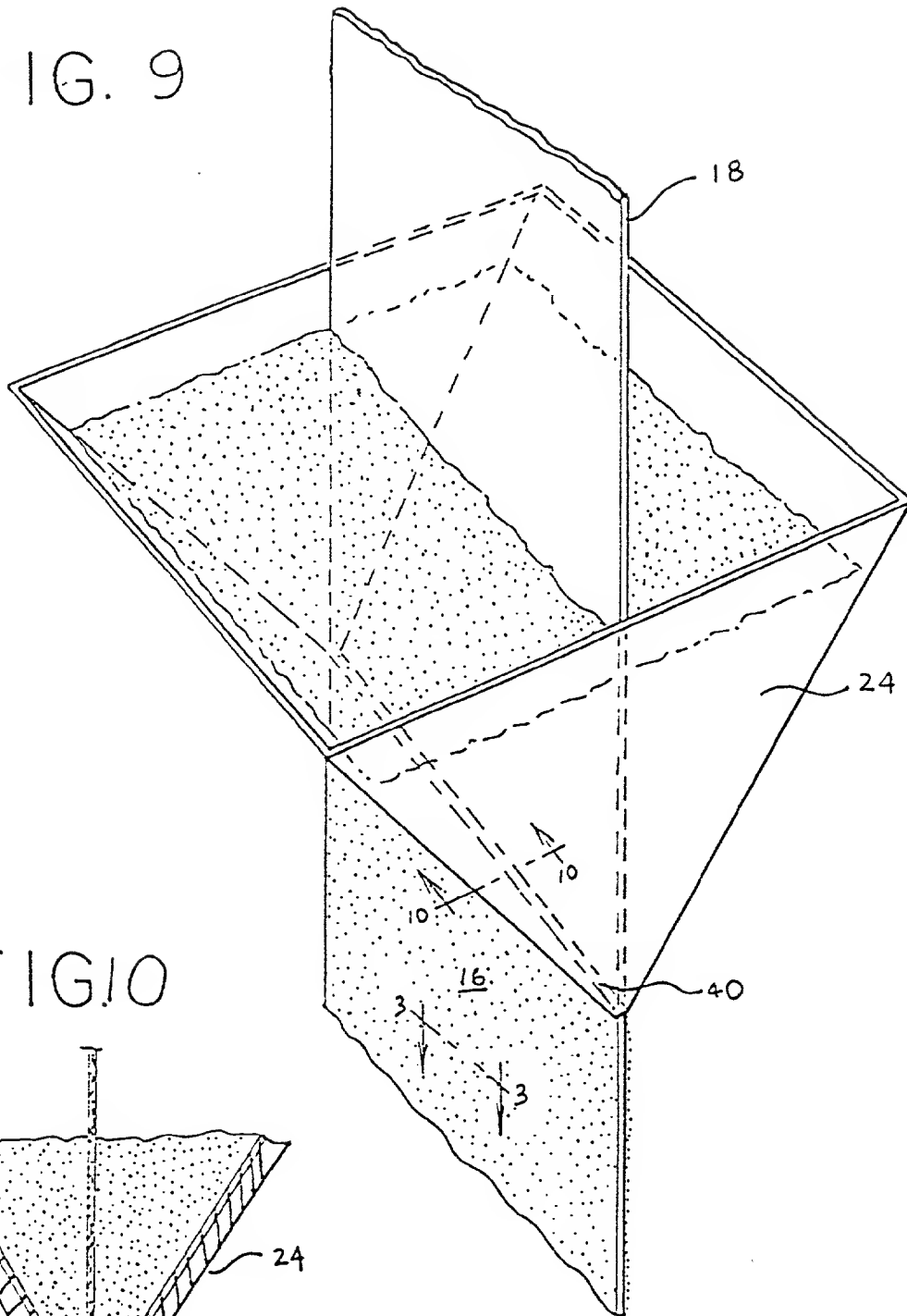
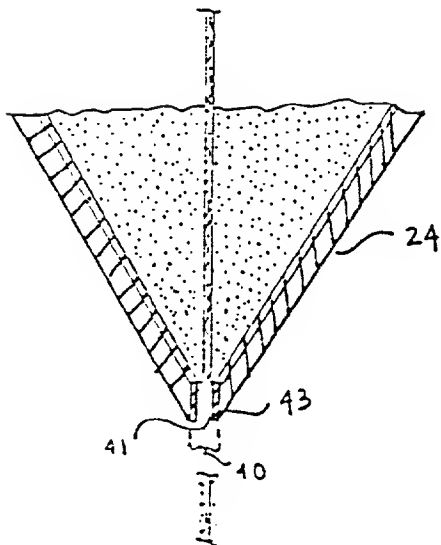


FIG. 10



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FIG. 13

FIG. 11

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FIG. 12

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[illegible]

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FIG. 16

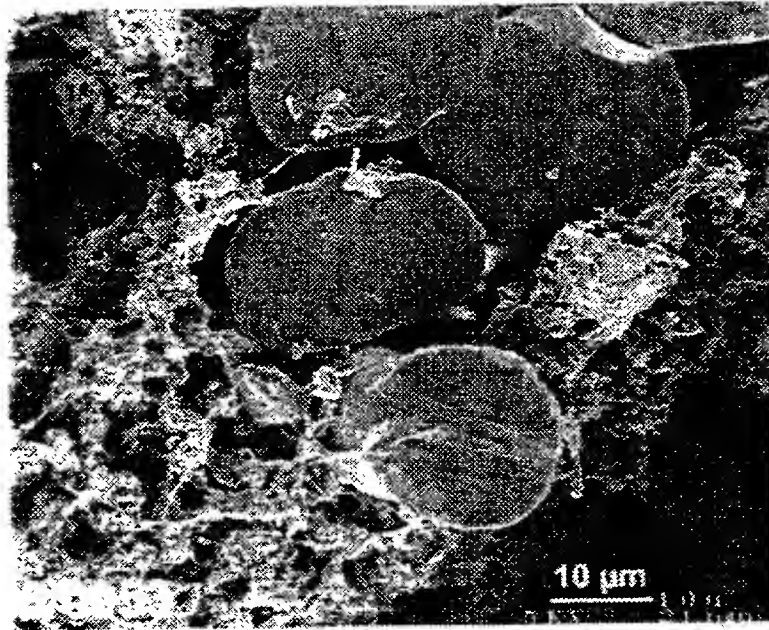


FIG. 17

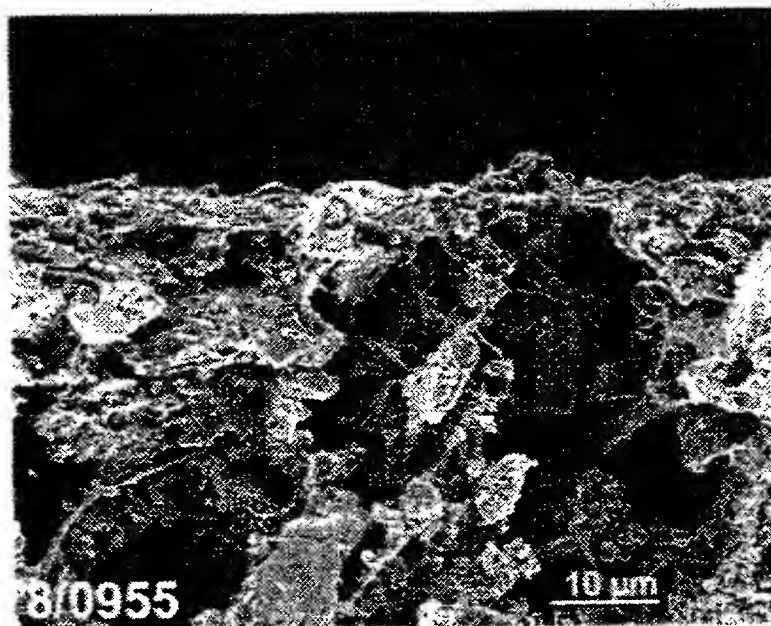


Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The subjects were divided into two groups: the control group and the experimental group. The control group received a standard diet and water, while the experimental group received a diet supplemented with 0.5% of the active ingredient. The subjects were then subjected to a series of tests: a baseline test, a test with the active ingredient, and a test with a placebo. The results of the tests were then compared between the two groups.

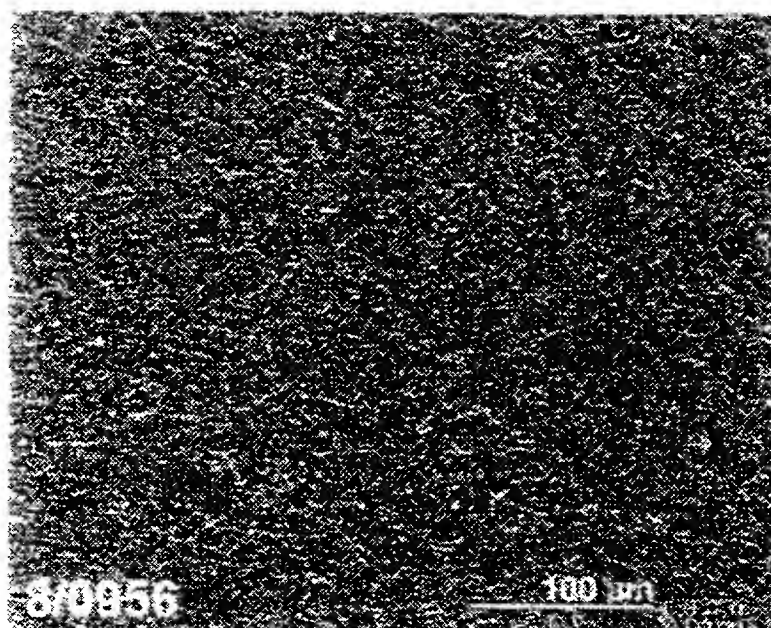


FIG. 19

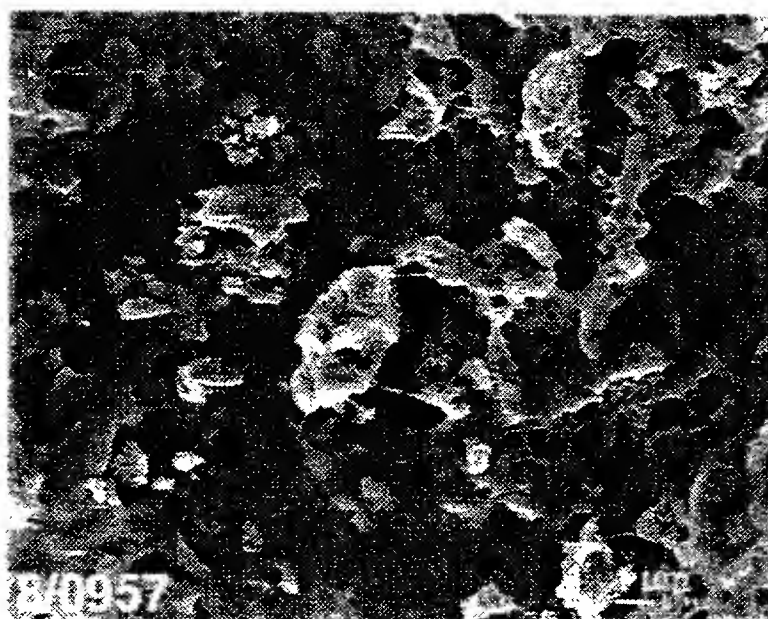


FIG. 20

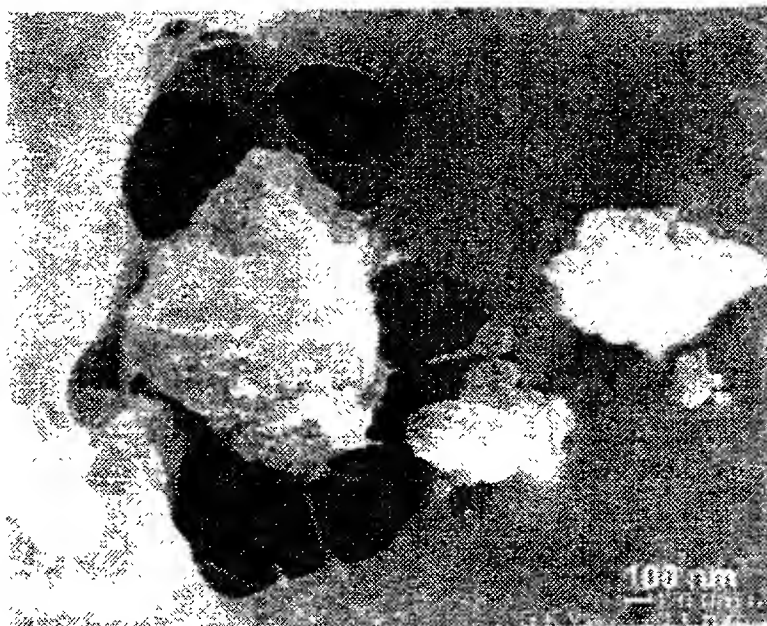
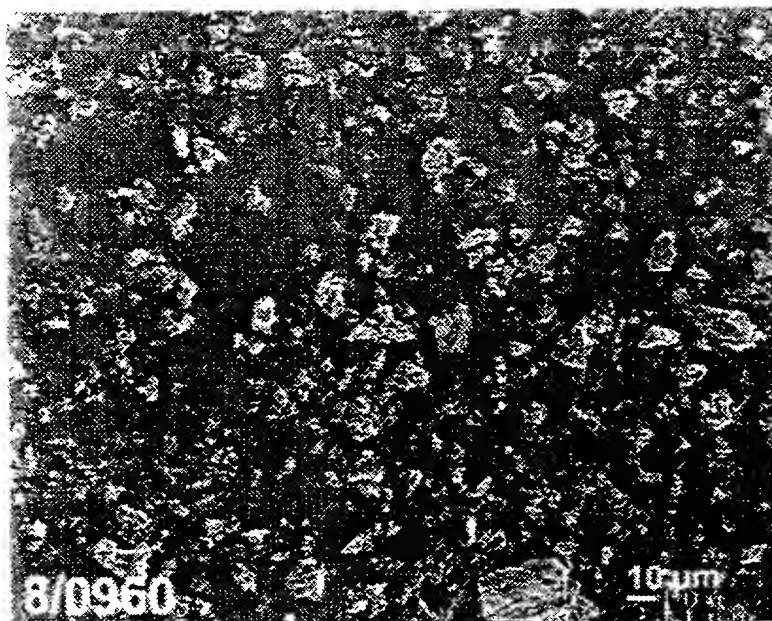


FIG. 21



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FIG. 22

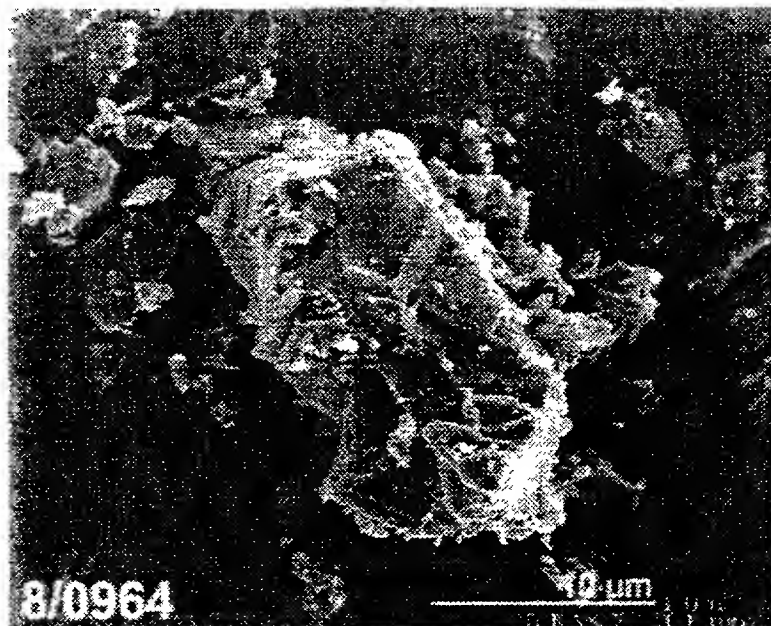


FIG. 23



FIG. 24

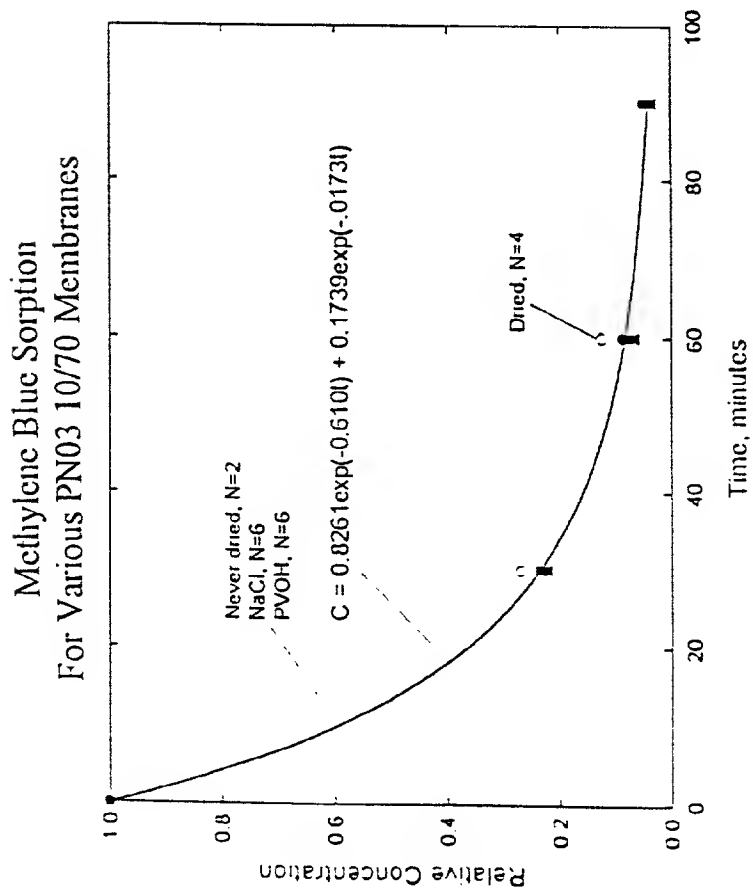


FIG. 25

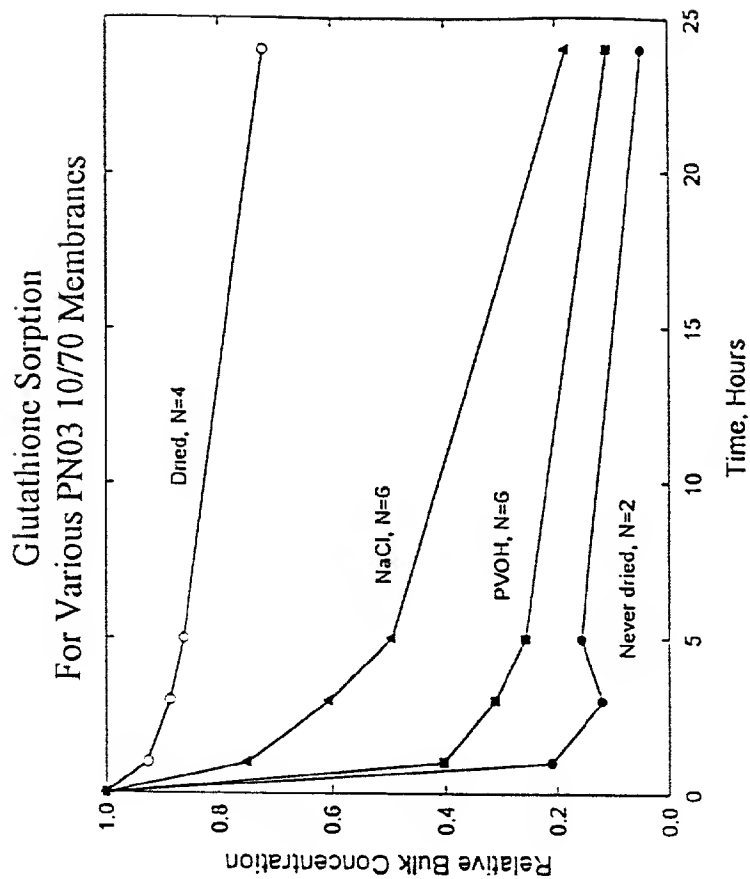


FIG. 26

Levels of Acridine derivative in PRBC treated with 200 μ M
Acridine Compound and 2 mM GSH

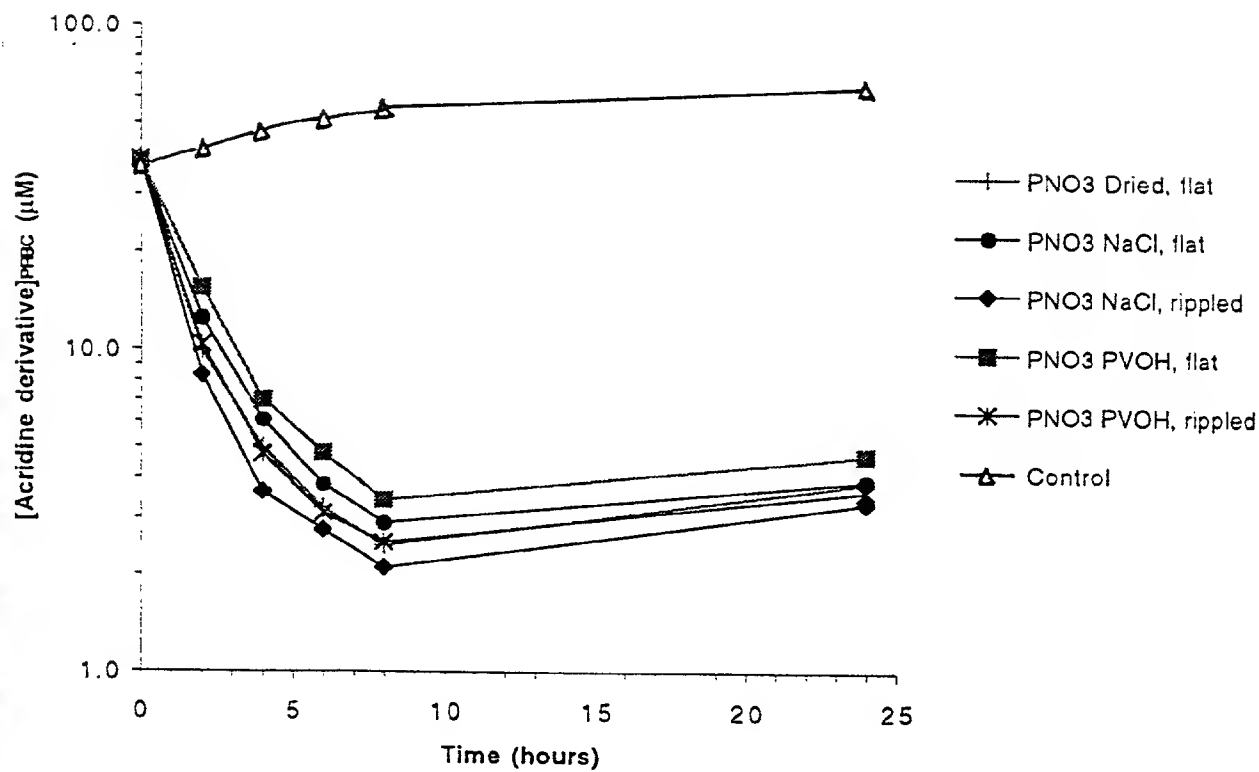


FIG. 27

Total level of Glutathione (oxidized and reduced) in PRBC treated with 200 μ M Acridine Compound and 2 mM GSH

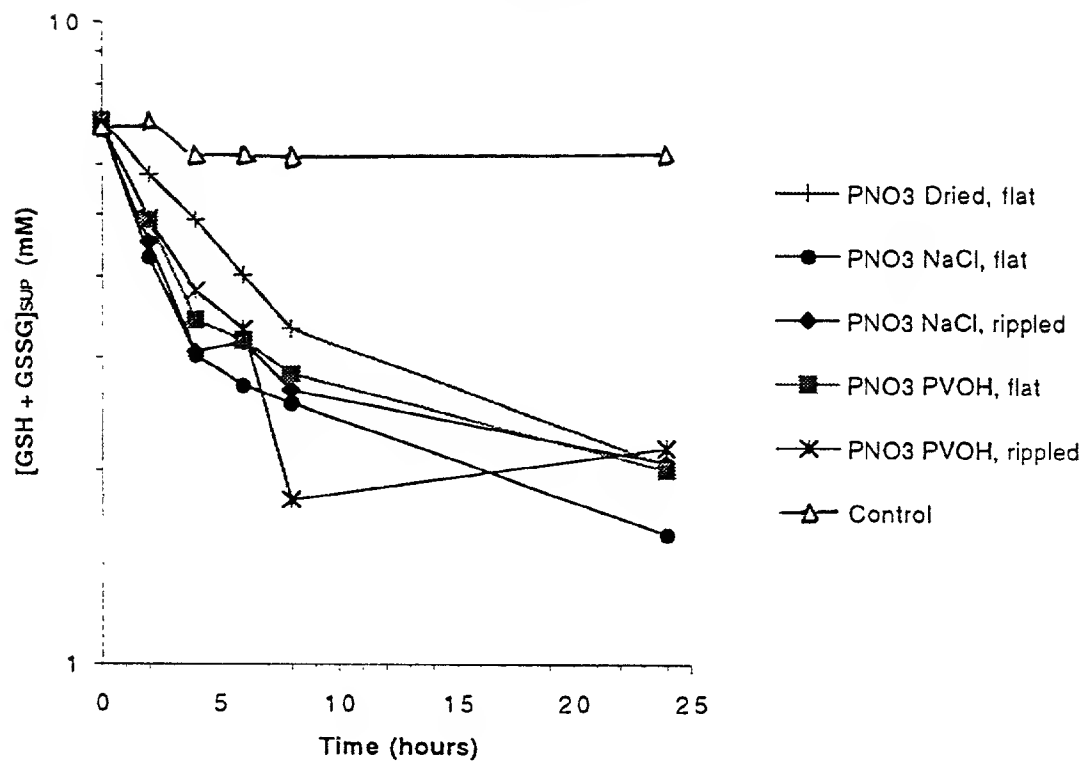


FIG. 28

% Hemolysis in PRBCs treated with
200 μ M Acridine Compound and 2 mM GSH

